



Instructions for publication in our journals and proceedings

TITLE OF YOUR RESEARCH (14pt Arial, Uppercase, Bold, Align text to the left).

First Author (No “Dr.”, “PhD” or any other title)

University Name, Country (11pt Arial). No department or email address, please.

Second Author

University Name, Country (11pt Arial)

Abstract (12pt, Times New Roman): The abstract should be one paragraph only. It’s 12pt, Times New Roman.

Keywords (12pt, Times New Roman): Up to four or five keywords separated by commas.

Introduction, Literature Review, Etc. (16pt, Arial, Bold)

Paragraphs shall be **single-spaced**. They should be typed in Times New Roman 12pt. Do *not* use page numbering anywhere in the manuscript!

Allow approximately a one inch margin all around the border and an empty single space between each paragraph. In other words, do not fuse the paragraphs together.

References

We used to prefer one style over the rest. However, given the multidisciplinary nature of most of our articles, it became evident to us that different disciplines prefer different styles and it is not right to force one reference style over the rest at a time when journals are no longer read from “cover to cover.” Instead each paper is accessed individually through search engines and lines up against other papers on a similar topic from other journals. Ever since we switched to an electronic format, there is no purpose anymore to enforce one reference style when each issue is electronically dissected, paper by paper, and the papers mingle with other papers from other journals in the electronic search process.

Email your formatted document to ManuscriptSubmission@gmail.com **only** unless we expressly ask you otherwise. If you inadvertently email it to other IJAS email addresses, it could trigger a multiple deletion of the same manuscript.

In the Subject line of your email, include (i) your Research ID number (e.g. VEN877) that was included in the original letter of acceptance we had sent you to attend the conference; (ii) the full name of one of the authors (e.g. John Doe) who will be registering, or has registered, for the conference; and (iii) the code for the track under which your research would fit best. Treat proceedings as a separate track. See explanation below:

- **business** for the business and economics track,
- **education** for the teaching and education track,
- **humanities** for the humanities and social sciences track,
- **science** for the science and technology track, and, most important
- **proceedings** for the proceedings if you want your submission to be considered for the proceedings instead of the journals.

If you don't opt for the proceedings, it's the editors who decide which refereed journal would be best for your manuscript. Of course, all this is conditional upon the reviewers' approval of your work. If an article is a summary or too short, it will automatically be considered for the proceedings.

Hence, if John Doe would like his manuscript (e.g., identified as VEN377) about elementary education to appear in the proceedings, his email's subject line will read:

VEN377 John Doe – proceedings

But if he would like it to appear in one of the journals instead, his email's subject line would read:

VEN377 John Doe – education

since "edu" would alert us that he would like it to appear instead in one of the refereed journals that carry education articles.

Grammar: Before you send us your abstract/manuscript for publication, at the very minimum, run it on <http://www.grammarly.com/>, an automated proofreader that finds and corrects over 250 types of grammatical errors. Grammarly is much more effective than Microsoft Word in correcting grammatical mistakes. As a professor, the onus is on you to fix the grammar in your work; our reviewers exert control by accepting or rejecting your work. Rhode Island limits the extent of control a publisher may exercise over a third party's work especially when it is shared free of charge and published at minimal expense (such as through a *pro bono* double-blind review process). A federal court decision applying Rhode Island law has held that truth is not an absolute defense to an action for tortious interference. Our authors maintain full copyright and control over their intellectual property. They may publish their work elsewhere, whenever and wherever they like, without the need for our authorization. The right to express one's work as freely and widely as possible raises legal and ethical issues which limit the extent of intrusion by other parties.